

CHAPTER II

This chapter covers theories as the basis of the discussion, such as the definition of translation, translation strategies, translatability and untranslatability, translation shifts and song translation.

2.1 Translation

Hatim & Munday (2004) stated that translation is the process of interpreting from source language (ST) to target language (TT) without reducing and adding information or message. In addition, Catford (1965, p.1) stated that translation is a process of replacing text in one language for another text in the target language. Furthermore, Munday (2008, p.5) explained that the term of translation itself refers to common subject areas, products (translated text) or process (the act producing a translation, otherwise known as translating). Besides, translation means the process of changing between two different written languages into TT written text in a different verbal language or TL.

2.2 Translation Strategies

In translation strategies, there are three strategies that can be used for translation, such as direct, oblique, and word-for-word strategies. Munday (2008, p.56) stated that there are two common strategies used by Vinay and Dalbarnet, there are **direct translation** and **oblique translation**. Direct translation consists of three strategies and oblique translation consists of four strategies. Besides, Cicero in Munday (2008, p.19), stated that word-for-word strategies can be used by translator to translate some languages.

2.2.1 Direct Translation

1) Borrowing

The definition of borrowing is the word source text is transferred directly to target text. In other hand, this strategy is borrowing the source text from other countries without changing the term and meaning.

2) Calque

Calque is the special kind of borrowing where the source of language expression or structure is transferred literally.

3) Literal Translation

According to Vaney and Dalbernet (2008) literal translation is word for word translation in common languages of the language and culture.

2.2.2 Oblique Translation

1) Transposition

Transposition is how to change one part of speech to another part of speech without changing the sense.

2) Modulation

The modulation is how to change the semantic or point of view of the source language.

3) Equivalence

Vinay and Dalbernet used this terms to some cases where the language describes the same situation but different stylistic or structural meaning.

2.2.3 Word-For- Word

Ciceron in Munday (2008, p.19) stated that, the word-for-word strategy in translation is identic with the replacement of the individual word from source text to the closest word in target text.

2.3 Translatability and Untranslatability

There are some factors that should occur in translatability. First, Hatim & Munday (2004, p.15) claimed that translatability is a relative idea and it has to do with the extent, although there are the obvious differences in the linguistic structure. Second, the linguistic structure such as grammar, vocabulary and the meaning are adequately expressed across languages. Third, the meaning must be understood not only in terms of what is contained in the source text but it must be significant. Next, it should be focused on communicative purpose, target audiences and the purposes of translation. Furthermore, Benjamin noted in Bermain and Poter (2014, p.35) that translatability underlines as the essence of a particular work that can be addressed by translation. However, Jakobson (1959) in Hatim & Munday (2004) stated that songs, poetry, advertising, punning and so on can be untranslatable. It explained that they had sounds, rhyme, and double meaning which are unlikely to be translated to target language.

In addition, Popovic cited in Basnet (2002, p.42) stated that there are two types of untranslatability:

1. The first type is the situation of which structure, linear, and function cannot replace the original of linguistic element because it is lack of donotation or connotation.
2. The second type is how to represent the linguistic expression in ST which is not similar to linguistic expression in TT.

2.4 Translation Shifts

Hatim & Munday (2004, p.26) stated that translation shift is when the changing of small linguistic occurs between source text (ST) and target text (TT). Moreover, Catford in Munday (2008) described or divided the translation shift in two models of shift which are a level shift and category shift. He stated that level shift is when source language item at one of the linguistic level has a target language which is equivalent as a different level. It has same meaning and vice versa. The classification of category shift includes structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift (catford 1995, p.76).

- 1) Structure shift is the most frequent category shift that occurs in translation, which involves a change in grammatical structure or different element of structure between the source text and target text. For example:

ST: Your shipment *has been delivered* via JNE (passive)

STT: Kami telah *mengirimkan* barang anda melalui JNE (active)

In the example above, it can be seen that there is a changing of structure one to another, like passive into active voice. In ST (*has been delivered*) is passive, then in TT it becomes (*mengirimkan*) which is active voice.

- 2) Class shift is a shift that occurs when the equivalent translation of source language and target language have different class. It means that the replacement of part of speech in ST into TT is different. For example:

ST: “*Dia yang selalu **ada** untukku*”

TT: “She always **lives** by my side forever”

From the example above, it can be seen that the class shift in the word “*ada*” undergoes the translation shift from “adjective” into “verb”. “Ada” (adjective) is translated into “*lives*” (verb) in target language. Therefore, it is called as class shift (Setyabudi 2016). In addition, Vinay and Dalbarnet in Munday (2008, p.57) explained that transposition is replacing one word class with other without changing the meaning of message or sense. It is only changing the word class in part of speech. Moreover, transposition is probably the most structural change which is undertaken by translator. They list different categories of part of speech such as:

- Verb- noun: “as soon as she got up”-“des son lever”.
- Adverb-verb: “He will soon be back”-“ il ne tardera pas a rentrer”.

Furthermore, Andriana (2015) stated that there are the alteration of part of speech such as adjective into verb, noun into verb and adverb into adjective. For example:

- A. ST: *The neighbours were **hostile** to the family.* (adjective)
TT: *Para tetangga itu **memusuhi** keluarga tersebut.* (Verb)
 - B. ST: *It was an arduous **climb up** the mountain.* (noun)
TT: *Sungguh sukar **mendaki gunung** itu.* (Verb)
 - C. ST: *kecelakaan **secara tiba-tiba** terjadi pagi ini.* (adverb)
TT: ***A sudden crash** happened this morning.* (Adjective)
- 3) Unit shift is the rank replacement between source texts to target text. The

term of rank here refers to word, phrase, sentence and clause. For example:

ST: *niece, nephew*
TT: *keponakan perempuan, keponakan laki laki*

- 4) Intra-system shift is the replacement between source text and target text internally within a system. The system refers to each language, in which the language has different term in interpreting one thing. For example:

ST: *we saw **dolphins** in the sea*
TT: *kami melihat **lumba-lumba** di laut*

The word of *dolphins* is plural but in TT it is changed into singular, which is *lumba-lumba*.

2.5 Song Translation

Basnet (2002, p.86) stated that translating poetry and songs can be investigated beside other literary works. In addition, the content of song and poetry are similar. They are arranged into some verses (song) stanzas (poetry). They also focus on how to reproduce the form, metre, tones, rhythm, register, etc.

Low in Akerstorm (2010, p.4) stated that in song translation, they need a good sense of rhythm to make a good translation version. In addition, rhythm,

note-values, harmonies, duration, phrasing, and stresses are the examples of features within music that simply cannot be ignored when translating lyrics.

Moreover, he stated that in song translation, the translators have to make a song becomes singable translation version which later will be credibly performed by musician and give more attention because it is flexible and it matched with rhythm and rhyme.

In addition, Al-Kazzam and Al-Kharabsheh (2010, p.559) stated that song translation does not only relay on the source language (SL) message (and arguably the source language style) to a target audience, but also subjugate the target language (TL) message to some of the musical aspects of the source language song, thereby there is a translation symbiosis that encompasses the poetic and musical aspect.



